## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NARSAU STR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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LYCEUM THEATRE, Broadway-MERCHART OF VE-

CASTLE GARDEN-SATRANTES. ANTOR PLACE OPERA ROUSE-DORESTS'S TROUPE OF

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ANDRESS PERFORMANCES IN

CERISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ermsopian

WOOD'S MINSTREAS, Wood's Musical Hall, 445 Broad-

## DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 18, 1852.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD The American mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgies, will leave this port tomorrow meon for South suplon and Bremen. The European mails will close at half past 10 c'clock in the morning. The New Your WEELLY HERALD will be published at half-past 9 o'clock. Sincle copies, in wrapters sixpence.

The News.

Most of yesterday was spent by the Wnig National Convention in debating the instructions to be given a remnittee of one from each State, whose duty it will be to devise and present a platform, or the principles of the party. During the discussion, it was rendered apparent that the Union whigh would not consent to ballot for a candidate prior to the settiement of the wing creed. They have very properly determined to build the platform first, and place the nominee upon it afferwards. The proposition to appoint the committee was carried by an overwhelmmajority, being 199 yeas to 76 mays. This was a decided victory of the Fillmore and Webster men -a majority of the Scottites being apparently opposed to the laying down of any platform at all, or. at all events, not till after the nomination had been made. But when the body came to vote on the amendment instructing each member of the committee to cast the electoral vote of his State the Scott men seemingly triumphed-the result being 140 year to 144 nays. The eight votes of Maryland were thrown, as yeas, into the Scott scale, and this gave the latter the preponderance. for the time being. However, the vote was so close -se remarkably close--that it can hardly be construct into a victory. Of course the Scottites will have a majority in the committee ; but when the pletform comes to be acted on in the convention, and each delegate votes for himself, then the Uniquists will be in the ascendancy, without doubt. The debate was piquant, warm, and spicy, and the whole proceedings strengthen our previous convictions that Gen. Scott will not be the man. his prospects were blasted by the nomination of Fierce by the democrats. The majority of the whigs now see the necessity of placing themselve, wien strong constitutional grounds, and of selecting a candidate suitable for the times -- a man whose principles are known upon all the important questions of the day. They know that their very existence as a party depends upon this. Fillmore may get the nomination; but the prospects are far more favorable for Webster. If the convention does not break up in a row, of which there are now some indieations, it is likely that the ballotting will be commanced to-day, after which it would not be surprising to learn that the Seward faction, comprising the free seil portion of the Scott men, had withdrawn entirely from the field, with the intention of setting up for themselves.

No better evidence of the unanimity of the democracy is wanting than the fact that Col. Jeff. Davis and Gov. Foote are both stumping it in Mississippi in behalf of Pierce and King. This is a fratereization that could hardly have been expeeted between these late bitter opponents for the Covernorship, on the Southern rights and Union tickets. In short, the democrats are now perfectly schoifed, with the bare exception of the defection of Rantoul, of Massachusetts; and his loss would

to a gain to any party.

The Maineacs met with another defeat in Conportiont, vesterday. The notorious anti-liquor law was rejected by the lower branch of the Legislature, by a majority of nine.

We have to refer to a very interesting report in another part of this day's paper, of one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Coney Island. In fact, it was the greatest, and will long be remembered by the natives. It was for the purpose of contributing material aid to Kossuth and Hungary, and it was eminently successful. But the reader had better turn to the report itself, in which he will find a full, true, and particular account of the entire proceedings.

We publish, elsewhere, a report of a debate in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on the Eighth avenue railroad question. The coup d'état, by which the papers were taken from before the committee, and the pertinacity exhibited by both parties in the struggle, are therein graphically shown It is only necessary to say, in further explanation, that the theory of the minority party, in the present instance, is, that Messis Kipp, Brown, &c , had an interest in obstructing the progress of the railroad, as it interfered with their line of stages; and having obtained a numerical equality, they opposed every resolution brought forward, and frustrated all attempts at progress by the other parties-Sherman, Pettigrew, &c

Notwithstanding the great influx of advertisements, we have managed, this morning, to present the reader with an unusual amount of highly in teresting information-the most important of which will be found under the following heads :- Kossuth and His Family; Late from Texas; The Warm Weather; Singular Case of Crime; Mail Robbery; Watering Place Correspondence; The Crops; Railroad Accident; Marine and Naval Affairs; City, Police. and Court Reports; Commercial, Financial, and Shipping Affairs, &c

FAIRS UPON FAIRS .- There are three industrial exhibitions to be held during the season in the State of New York. The Crystal Palace, which has collected \$184,000, but has not as yet received enough, will have a fair, which is not yet announced, but will be grand when it comes. The American Institute will hold their fa r at Castle Garden, in the fall; and a great State Fair is announced to take place at Utica There will, therefo e, be abundance of compermiss, in the way of fairs; and it is to be hoped he public will get enough of them.

Mosanth on the Coming Revolutions in Europe, and Elections in the United States.

Kossuth, though apparently enjoying repose, has not been idle at the Irving House, which he recently left for more private quarters up town. If he was inactive, it was a "masterly inactivity," which gave him time to count his money, which he found to, ame unt to \$50,000, with which he intends to make an investment, to raise men and arms, and the munitions of war, to revolutionize Europe. But, \$90,000, on the present system of making war or getting up revolutions, is rather a small capital to do so large a busines upon as to revolutionize all Europe. The war with Mexico cost the United States about eighty millions- be war of Russia in Caucasus cost ten or twenty millions a year-the European revolutions of 1848 cost two hundred millions or more. How is Kessuth, then, to get up a revolution at this day, in Europe, on \$90,000? It must be on the celebrate Bobadil plan, and nothing else. On Coptain Bobadie's plan we admit that he can kill off the Russians and Austrians till not one is ich to tell the tale. His \$90,000 will equip at least two hundred men with Cincinnati saddles and two dollar muskets; and at the head of these two hundred grenadiers-for they will be the best and picked men of Europe and America-Kossuth will plant himself on some neutral territory-some Coney Island in the Mediterranean or Baltic seaswhere he cannot be surrounded and taken by the enemy. There he will issue his proclamation, and challenge to mortal combat the best two hundred men in the Russian army. They will necept, and be all killed. Having made every one of these bite the dust, he will challarge two hundred more, and make mineed meat of them in the same manner; and he will repeat this process till the whole Russian army is annihilated, and Kessuth with his own hand gives the finishing blow to the bear of St Petersburg, struggling in the agonies of death. This accomplished, the Austrians will be next challenged, and served up with the same sauce; and finally, the severed head of Francis Joseph, without the crown of Hungary or its jewels, will adorn a dish for the special triumph of Kossuth, after the fashion of the head of John the Baptist, presented in a charger to Herodias. Having thus despatched the two grand armies of Russia and Austria, Kossath will then give Louis Napoleon a very significant bint to abdicate, which will be quite sufficient for his purpose; and in a trice all Europe will be revolutionized by the genius and valor of the Magyar and the \$90,000. But this great revolution in Europe-all done on

the capital of \$90,000 -- does not content him. He wants to create a revolution, also, in this country without \$90,000. How does he propose to do it By advising his adherents to throw the whole of their influence and votes into the scale of that candidate, among all the rivals for the White House, who is ready to favor his schemes, and declare for American intervention in the affairs of Europe. He has not, therefore, been idle-he has been maturing his plans for the achievement of a complete political revolution in this country, in addition to a Bobadil revolution in Europe.

The first indication we have had of the proposed American revolution is from the report of an interview between Kossuth and a committee of Germans, published in the New York Staats Zeitung of the 14th inst. Here is the translation :-

KOSSUTH.

[From the New York Staats Zeitung, June 14]
About ten c'clock on Saturday morning, about twelve
German citizens visited Kossuth. They were presented
to the Governor by Col Dazi, when Mr. Jacobei made a
short address refer ne to the sacredness of their caus-

to the Governor by Col. Bazi, when Mr. Jaccket made a short address refer by to the sacredness of their cause, and their valor in upholding the same.

Kosunt replied as fallows:—German Citizens—You are strong chough to effect the election of that candidate for the Freshaucry who gives the most attention to the European cause. I find that quite natural, because between both parties there is no difference as regards the internal policy, and because only by the inamity of the teems citizens of this country, the election will be such that, by and bye, the administration will turn their attention to other countries, and give every nation from attention to other conotries, and give every nation free scope. No tree, my German friends, falls with the first stocke; it is therefore necessary that, inasmuch as you are crizens, and can command your votes, you support the candidate who will pursue the external policy in our sense; and endeavor to effect that all astions become free and independent, such as is the case in happy America.

The committee visited him for the purpose of ask ing him to address the German population at a public meeting, which he has consented to do on Wednesday next In the meantime he indicates his views to the committee, and suggests that the Ger man population have the power of freeing their fa therland, and all Europe, from despotism, by voting for the candidate who will adopt his foreign policy; and there is the greater opportunity for the Germans giving the Presidential election that direction, as there are at present no great issues of interna policy upon which the battle of the White House can be fought. Thus far he has sketched his programme for the present. At the meeting on Wednesday, no doubt he will give the full details.

Now, as neither of the two parties-the democratie or the whig-have declared in favor of the foreign intervention policy of Kossuth, the question arises, what party has Kossuth in his eye, and to what candidate will be advise the German population to give their votes !

The democrats have been always the movement and progressive party in this country. Under their regime every expansion of our foreign trade and every domestic extension of territory have taken place. Louisiana was purchased during Jefferson's administration, and Madison went to war to give freedom to our commerce in Eurore. The apprexation of Texas, under a democratic Presidency, was a measure of the same progressive character, and had the effect of ultimately extending the limits of the republic in a Western direction to the Pacific ocean. Whenever the democrats waged war with a European power, or assumed the attitude of hostility on this conti nent, it was not for the purpose of taking any part in European diplomacy, or in the struggles between European nations, but either to assert the freedom of American commerce all over the world, or to car ry out the doctrine of Mouroe, that all European powers should be ultimately driven from the possession of every part of the American continent and its adjacent islands, and that the American people should absorb it all. But it has never yet been proposed by the democratic party to interfere in European matters. On the contrary, their tendency has been always in a westerly direction, and towards the gradual annexation of every foot of soil on and around North America. The same party have recently adopted their platform for the coming election; but there is not a word in it about the intervention of the United States in the affairs of Europe-nothing giving the slightest countenance to the visionary ideas of Kossuth.

The whigs have always adopted the same policy in this respect as the democrats; but, if there is any difference, it is that they have been less disposed towards filibustero expeditions than the rival party; and it will be found that their platform at Baltimore (if they should adopt any) will correspond with these ideas. Their general policy has always been to build up the manufacturing interests at the expense of the other interests of the republic-to strengthen the financial class, and to sustain the moneyed power in opposition to the government. Their great idea was to give influence and control to financiers and speculators, and to accumulate and centralize wealth in the hands of a few. By this policy they have produced monetary revolutions. The immense banking expansions of 1835 and 1836 resulted in the terrible explosion of 1837; but, in relation to the foreign policy of the country, the whig party have always been, and now are, utterly averse to taking any part in the conflicts of European powers, or being entangled by any alliance or diplomatic relations with European nations, which would be inconsistent with the dying advice of Washington and the men of 1776.

After investigating these points, therefore, Kossuth cannot advise the Germans to support either the democratic nominee or the whig nominee for the Presidency. It is very plain what he is at. here is a third party, and into the hands of that gar y Kossuth fell from the moment he set his foot

on our shores. It is scarcely necessary to tell the Pader that we allude to the abolitionists. They controlled and directed all his movements, W.d they formed his "bloody revolutionary Aster House Committee." The "black spirits, white spirits and gray," of the party, waited on him. both individually and as committees, and were received with a cordiality that indicated the idea that was uppermost in his mind. He gave a cer tificate of character and a recommendation to a companion in arms, or, at least, a companion in flight, to assist him in establishing, in this city, an anti-slavery German paper, whose prospectus avowed the most decided abolition intervention doctrines. The renowned Kinkel, too, co operated with him in disseminating the same principles among the German population in the West. It is true that, in order that the begging expedition of this big beggar man (bigger than Daniel O'Connell himself) might not be injured in the South, he pretended that he did not meddle with the abolition cause. But wherever he could avow that friendship, with a due regard to the "material aid" part of his mission, he gladly did so; and now he comes out again in his true colors in the North, and is trying to get more money upon these principles. He has been enlisting the sympathy, even of ladies, in the cause, and is borrowing a plank for his platform from the Woman's Rights Conventions. It is the first time in this country that women have been put forward in politics, or have been induced to leave the quiet domestic circle to engage in speculations of European revolutions, and war, and bloodshed, and butchery.

The advice of Kossuth, therefore, can be only understood as applying to the abolition party, and to their candidate, John P. Hale, Senator of New Hampshire, the candidate of that party-the only party in this country, and the only candidate, that have come out flatfooted for American intervention in the affairs of Europe. This is the party and this is the candidate of Kossuth, and we may immediately expect at the meetings to be held at Buffalo in New York, at Worcester in Massachusetts, at Cleveland in Ohio, and other centres of abolitionism and petticoat government, resolutions adopted, proclaiming the Kossuth platform for the coming election, consisting of American intervention in foreign affairs-till it exhausts every dollar, in the treasury or out of it, and every drop of blood in the veins of every American citizen, from Maine to Texas and from New York to San Francisco. What will Kossuth next try?

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETINGS. - The whole country, within as well as beyond the range of the telegraph, is alive with democratic ratification meetings, approving the nomination of General Pierce, swallowing the platform, uniting all the old conflicting elements of democracy, and preparing for one of the most vigorous campaigns that has been known for a quarter of a century. We see a number of distinguished Southern orators and speakers travelling all round New York and New England, and delivering ad dresses at these ratification meetings. We expect vast accessions at the close of the session of Con gress, and particularly a great increase of eloquent travellers to New York and New England, outside of the tyrant tectotal States of Massachusetts, Maine

In this city, the ratification meetings are running round the wards like a prairie on fire. All the old speakers of Tammany Hall, who have been separated for years, are now united, hand and glove, kissing and hugging each other, burying all their dissensions, hurraing for Pierce and King, and swallowing the platform as they would a delicious pineapple cooled in ice. The barnburners are particularly foremost in the movement; they who made the free soil foray for the last four years, seem now to have the greatest appetite of the lot for swallowing the principles of the Baltimore platform. John Cochran, up town, one of George Law's nine-pins and formerly a free soiler, is hand and glove with John McKeon, who wants to be dug up out of obscurity, for the fourth or fifth time, and to be un again for a seat in Congress, or an appointment as Commissioner. John Van Buren is equally rampant for Pierce and King, with the most rabid old hunker of Tammany Hall; and Captain Rynders, the immortal chief of the Empire Club, with all his boys at his back, is mingling in every ward ratification meeting, and raising the steam, both on the platform

Verily the revival or awakening of the democratic elements resembles that which took place when Old Hickory himself was in the field, and the whole nation was on fire about his success.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. - The recent re sults of the Democratic Convention, and probably also those of the Whig Convention, are producing sad havor in the character and importance of Washington correspondence. For six or nine months the newspaper correspondents in Washington have been letting out and fixing the democratic campaign, nominating candidates, weighing chances, and pronouncing upon them, excathedra, to the astonishment of the ignorant public, who have listened with open mouths to their predictions. What a terrible coup de grace the nomination of Gen. Pierce has given to these prophets and vision seers! Not one of them dreamed, or imagined, or thought for one moment, that General Pierce would ever be a prominent man.

Douglas and Marcy, and Houston and Cass, and Buchanan and all, occupied their attention; but not one of them did an idea of General Pierce seem to strike. Not even did the newspapers throw any light upon the matter, with one exception, and that was the NEW YORK HERALD, which happened to indicate, months before the nomination, the strong chances which General Pierce had. The truth of the matter is, that Washington is the worst place in the world to study politics, or to get a correct and accurate insight into the great movements, political, social, and religious, in this wonderful country; and more than that, Washington is getting worse and worse every day. The only real central point from which to see the great movements of this country with perfect clearness and accuracy, is the city of York-this great metropolis. Here, looking all round the Union, a scrutinizing and intelligent mind can judge more accurately of the course of public events in religion, society, politics, trade, commerce or humbug, than in any other part of the

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES .- We see it stated that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, American Minister at Lon don, proposes to resign his post, and to return to this country next October. This purpose probably arises from the appearance of things here. The in dications are very strong that a political revolution is about to come over the fortunes of the White House, and accordingly such an event will necessarily render it advisable that many of the ministers, and chargés and consuls to Europe, should advertise their furniture for sale, make up their accounts, arrange their affairs, and be all ready at a moment's notice to take the first vacant berth in the Atlantic steamers for New York. But it is a bad system, this changing of diplomatic representatives abroad whenever any political revolution or change takes place at home. Very frequently the minister or chargé is just able to understand his duty and fill his position with credit to himself and to his country, when a change in politics at home, or the vicissitudes of factions, brings him back to his own country, in order that his place may be filled with another raw recruit, who has to spend several years in finding out what he has to do Changing presidents and cabinets, and some other high officers, every four years, may do; but there should be no similar changes made in the diplomatic representatives abroad.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST INDIES .-- We have To elved a file of the Antigua Register to the 1st inst. That paper of that date says:-The weather was very favorable during the latter part of last week and the earlier part of the present. All quantity of rain has fallen, which from all we can le was general throughout the island; and was we unstand, sufficient for present agricultural purposes,

teresting correspondence between Brigham Young, the sultan of the Mormons in Utah territory, and the Hon. P. E. Brocchus, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, who was sent there by the general government, but who found it advisable to make such a precipitate retreat therefrom last winter The documents are six in number-two emanating from Judge Brocchus, and four from Brigham Young. The latter are very voluminous, and written in a strain of bitter sarcasm and invective against the Judge. They relate most particularly to the address delivered by Mr. Brocchus, to the faithful in the Salt Lake City, on the 8th of September last, wherein expressions were made use of cailing in question the loyalty of the Mormons to the general government, and the chastity and moral character of the Mormon ladies-and which address excited the strong indignation of the offended people. and led to the necessity of the Judges beating an unceremonious retreat, to avoid more unpleasant consequences. The letters written by Brigham Young to Judge Broechus, breathe a spirit of chivalric devotion to the fair sex, in whose cause he says his pen cannot be idle nor his tongue silent He repudiates and brands as utterly false, the sentiments conveyed in the address of the Judge, that the Mormons were disaffected to the general government, or held in contempt the mory of Washington. As to the latter, he says that the Judge's eulogy of that immortal hero, on the 8th of September, fell so far short of what they had been accustomed to hear, that they were disgusted at the recital, and loathed in the orator that want of soul which was needed to give tone and sentiment and feeling in culogistic praise of the father of patriots and nations; and hence their treatment of him. As to the present chief magistrate of this republic, he describes him as one than whom no man more noble and patriotic sits in chair of state, or on the throne of kingdoms, in this wide world. And as to the charge of prejudice, or defection on the part of the Mormons toward the government of the United States, he stigmatizes it as utterly unfounded, declaring that they were the most enlightened and patriotic community, and farthest removed from prejudice and disaffection, that could be found on the whole face of the earth. So far as assertions may be taken in evidence, the report furnished by the Judges, on their arrival in Washington, is shown to be a tissue of misrepresen tations, distortions, and falsehood. Brigham Young in words of inspiration, gives it a most absolute con

possession of, and will soon publish, a unique and in-

tradiction; and if he is to be believed, the Mormous are the type of all that is honorable in man and pure and lovely in woman-all the reports about insurrectionary sentiments and pluralities of wives notwithstanding. The father of the faithful makes out a good cause; and from his exparte statements, the Judges would seem to have been the criminals themselves. We will give our readers the whole of this interesting correspondence in a few days, and promise them it will amply repay a perusal.

WATERING PLACES-SUMMER AT LAST .- Yesterday and Wednesday, from subrise to sunset, were the first positive summer days we have had. People are now beginning to think of the sea breeze, the mountain air, and the cool retreats of the country. We took a turn, the other day and night, from Fort Hamilton, round about Bath, Coney Island, and that locality. The splendid hotel at Fort Hamilton is bright and burnished, ready for company, and presenting accommodations of the most airy and magnificent de scription. The promenades and pleasant shades round that delightful place are at this season perfeetly enchanting. At Bath they are just preparing to scrub up their bath houses; and at Coney Island they are all ready, with good bathing apparatus, and one of the finest beaches for sea bathing in the known world. The Coney Island beach is not equalled on either side of the Atlantic. We know this from experience. But the company, up to the beginning of the week, has been still in the city. There will now undoubtedly be a tremendous rush to Fort Hamilton, Long Branch, Coney Island, the sea shere, the mountains, and to every cool place in the neighborhood or within the reach of the city of

The inquiry now, among all who are preparing for summer excursions, is whether they will go to the mountains, to the sea shore, to the lakes, or to the Falls. With all, however, the strongest disposition exists to avoid, above all, the watering places of the tyrannical teetetal States-Maine, Massachusetts, of gentlemen in this city, who have been in the habit, for several years past, of spending the summer at Newport, and occupying cottages and apartments there, are about sending their families to that place, but intend to locate themselves elsewhere. We know several instances where gentlemen of family contemplate acting on this plan, preferring for their own part to stay at Quogue, L. I., where there are fine fishing streams, splendid sea bathing, and excellent fresh water, without any Maine Liquor law interfering to prevent them diluting it with the water of life. Patchogue is another beautiful place; and indeed all the shore of Long Island may be said to be a street of watering places, far superior in every respect to Newport, under the government of the hundred and thirty tectotal tyrants. One of the most unhappy epochs in the history of the old Greek republics was that period when they fell under the dominion of a multitude of tyrants, varying in number from ten to thirty, according to circumstances. Three of the democracies of New England-Maine, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island-are now under the control of a hundred and fifty tyrants apiececold-water, teetotal, sumptuary, reckless, unprincipled tyrants, who will not allow their fellow-citizens the liberty of using moderately those things which the God of nature has provided for all.

There will be a great emigration of fashionable classes from this city, soon after the first concerts of Alboni. They will then make their exodus to the mountains of New Hampshire, to the hills of New Lebanon, to the shades of Saratoga, to the precipiecs of the Catskill, and to the waterfalls of Niagara. Many also are going by the new ocean route to the Virginia Springs, intending to clamber up the southern mountains, and catch the cool breeze on the other side of the Potomac. But very few will voluntarily condemn themselves to the privations which they would have to undergo in the territories

FAST RAILROAD TRAVELLING .- The railroads generally, in New York and New England, seem to possess common sense and the spirit of enterprise. All the different lines leading to the most important cities in the interior, and to the summer visiting places, are arranging their hours of departure and arrival so as to give the greatest rapidity and facility to locomotion during the summer. New York is the great central point from which a person can start in any direction, and travel five or six hundred miles between sunrise and sunset. A traveller can start from this city at six o'clock in the morning, and reach Buffalo at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. Within the same space of time he can reach Montreal, and the White Mountains, and various other important localities, from Cape Cod round to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie.

Such are the railroads and their management North; but towards the South, they are slow coaches indeed. There seems to be no energy, no enterprise, no wish to render facilities to travellers, and no disposition to accommodate the public with the means of rapid locomotion. At this moment it requires as long time for a traveller to go from New York to Washington, which is about two hundred miles, as it does to go from New York to Buffalo or Montreal-both situated at near three times that distance. A more miserable set of drivellers than the managers of all the railroads south and west of New York, does not exist on this side of the State prison or penitentiary. Can they not try and stir their stumps a little ?

NEXT THEATEICAL EMEUTE AND REVOLUTION-BARLOR AND BATEMAN IN THE FIELD -Our distin guiched fellow citizen, P. T. Barnum, seems to have ent himself quite in retirement of late, since his defeat in the tectotal fuss and bother that he had got up in Connecticut. But though there was unusual silence in this region as to his movements, he was not idle, but, as always, was actively engaged in efforts to attract public attention and create a furore as to his doings. He was trying his hand at humbugging the Canadians, varying his operations, new by temperance lectures, and new by exhibiting troupes of monkeys, showing off the lions, and making the bears growl. We understand, however, that his fertile genius has been constructing a new dodge to rekindle popular ezeitement, and that he is now preparing a scheme for a promgious explosion-a sort of theatrical émente-which will burst, in a short time, upon the arrival to this city of certain theatrical characters soon expected from England. It will be recollected that about a year ago, at the

time he was closing affairs with Jenny Lind-when the argel bolted and he had to rend his connection with her suddenly-that he picked up two very remarkable children-the daughters of Henry L. Batemen-who possessed wonderful dramatic abilities for their years. It seems that Barnum entered juto a contract with Bateman, that, for the consideration of balf the proceeds to arise from the exhibition of these children, he was to bring them for ward before the public, puff them, and praise them in the newspapers, and get all journals in this country and in England to put them in the way of making large fortunes, by exhibiting them on the stage. He procured some remendous puffing from American papers, par. theularly those of this city. Soon after, under the management of Barnum's agent, Le Grand Smith, the children went to Europe, in company with their father, and have had a tolerably successful time there. It seems, however, that recently there has been some difference of opinion between Barnum and Bateman, on account of their contract. which was to terminate at the end of the first year, with power to Barnum to continue it for two years Whether these were the terms or not-which is a point in dispute-the parties have, at all events, got up a very belligerent correspondence, which will answer the purpose of concentrating public attention on the children, and advertising their merits beyond any other system of old fashioned announcements that we know of The affair appears. on the face of it, to be principally an understood movement, on the part of Barnum and Bateman, to get up this quarrel-and a very pretty quarrel it isto carry it into the courts, to engage lawyers on both sides, to threaten injunctions and prosecutions-to have it determined who shall have the children-whether there shall be a division of the profits, who shall have the inside of the oyster, and who shall have the shells alone. This is a part of the grand system which Barnum commenced in the case of Joyce Heth, and continued in all his other schemes. It is a mode of advertising-of fixing the mind of the public-and one which we have seen very ingeniously practised by the famous monkey troupe, which was prosecuted the other day by the patrons of the Astor Place Opera House, and was, by this means, brought more prominently within the notice of the public in one week than they would have been by the ordinary modes for years

We are promised the curious and amusing correspondence between Barnum and Bateman, and, as soon as we receive it, we will probably place it before our readers, to enable them to consider and analyze the philosophy of these people, who manage to amuse the public, fill their own pockets, make believe they are engaged in a terrible fight, while they are most amicably conspiring to carry on the plot, and dividing the spoils with great glee.

VERY COMPLIMENTARY TO THE POOR .- Greeley, he anti-slavery and socialist demagogue, seems to have picked up his language from such classic communities as that of the Five Points. Speaking of the poor, in his paper of yesterday, he says:-" The poor are too stupid to know their rights, and too cowardly to assert them;" "the poor can waste a day each, every week, in some frolic, but they cannot afford to send their children to school." And again : 'The craven hearted poor too generally knuckle under to their landlords, employers, creditors, and so forth." This is very like the classic language he applies to Gen Pierce, the democratic candidate for the Presidency. One day Gen. Pierce is denounced in his columns as a " drunkard." " a man who does not make tectotal speeches," "a man of straw " a person who has had many a well fought bettle." These elegancies are put forth one day: but, finding they are rather too strong, and smack too much of the Five Points, he recalls them, and says that they got into his paper by mistake. He makes a great many mistakes of this kind. His whole life sooms to be a mistake. In fact, his very existence is a great blunder; and when nature made him she must have been thinking of anything but human nature.

ART AND THE ART UNION .- The Art Union Committee, in their defence, have assigned as the chief reason for violating the constitution and the lawson the State, that they have assisted artists and promoted the cause of art. But we learn from the best sources, that so far from encouraging artists and advancing art in this country, the institution has produced a most deleterious effect upon the fine arts, and has retarded the growth of painting, instead of stimulating it. By huckstering and bargaining they have degraded works of art into mere merchan dise; and the result is, that with a few exceptions, the paintings at the exhibitions have been mere daubs. They have been painted for pay, and not from the noble principle of ambition, which inspired the great masters. The system of the Art Union has been ruinous to art and destructive to genius; and all true artists will rejoice that the incubus is now removed, and that painters, instead of being dependent for success on the flat of a committee, the majority of whose members were ignorant of act. will have the universal public of the United States to appeal to; and they will stand or fall upon their own merits, and not upon the mere will of a clique. which cramped the free operations of the mind.

## Musical and Theatrical Intelligence: MADAME ALBONI'S FIRST CONCERT-UPHEAVING IN FASHIONABLE CIRCLES.

The movements of Madame Alboni, the fine, fat, hand, some, magnificent, renowned Italian artists, who recently arrived in this city, are puzzling the brains of all the oyster house critics. They cannot find out where or when she will appear, or whether she purposes giving any display of her great talents at the present period. They are in dreadful distress of mind, arising from their ignorance on these important matters. Some of them boast of having heard her enchanting notes; some of having had a charming tête à tête with her. Some are in perfect raptures with her appearance and her voice, and some don't yet know whether they ought to be in raptures or not. Some relieve their over-wrought minds by swallowing oysters without number; and some, sgain, poor fellows, have no cysters to swallow. In pity for their agitation and distress, we will give them a little information as to Madama Alboni, and then they can retire and take their ovsters at their ence.

Madame Alboni, then, who is indisputably the most splen did contralte singer in Italian opera in the world, has deter. mined to give her first great concert in this city in Metrepolitan Hall, on next Wednesday evening, 23d of June She is to sing the Princisi, from the opera of "Lucrezia Bor gia," an aria from "Cenerontela," a duetto from "Semiramide," and a terzette from another of Rossini's compositions. The services of Signeri Augustino Roveri, Antonio Sargiovanni, and Arditi, are also engaged for the occusion The price of tickets to all parts of the hall is fix-d at one de tlar, with privilege to secure seats at two dollars. This is the programme, which we have received from the most authentic sources, and we thus give publicity to it for the relief of the distressed oyster house critics and for the delight of all lovers of classic music in this metropolis,

THE PRENCH DANGERS AT NIBLO'S. The enterprising manager of this establishment, on his last trip to Europe, entered for the public taste of this city on a most munificult scale. The company of French concers, rix in number who e services he then coguged.

and who made their debut at his theatre on Monday, are, we date affirm unsurpassed by any other troupe in the world. They all occupied high positions on the London and French stages, and any one of them alone might be considered a great nurraction; ut the combined talents of the whole company eclipse everything of the kind ever before exhibited to this country. They appeared on Wed-nesday for the second time in a divertisement, wherein Mile Lecettie Fougand danced a pas de deux with Mr. Megec and drew down the repturous applause of the house. Mile Pougand is a pupir of the Academy of Music Paris, and has been for two or three years at the Ecyal Theatre of Brussels, and more recently at the Grand Opera in Paris She is a decision and charming dansense, and conferredly the prime downs of the company. Senorita Seto. late of her Majesty's Theatre, London, dar Spandsh passent of "ki Volco" in the most brilliant style, and received each usuastic demonstrations of layer. Sevetal bequets were thrown on the stage as she concluded her dance, and she was afterwards called before the curtain and most flatteringly applauded, receiving also further contributions of bequets. The pas de deux, by Milles, Lavigue and Leeder, both from the Grand Theatre Erussels and the par scul, by Mile Drouet, from the theatre Bordenux, were also exquisite performances and were well received. Indeed so perfectly and gracefully aid all the cotates execute their dances that it would be very difficult to relect any of them for particular commendation The term nation of the discrimement, which was continued after an intermission for refreshments, brought out M'he, Drouet on "La Florentina," M'lle Progrand and Mons Megee in "La Viennoise," and the whole troupe in the finale. In concluding our the whole freeze in the funds. In concluding our netice of them, we may repeat that this city has reter before seen such a galaxy of stars in the bales line as that which Mr. Niblo new presents. The enteriorisment however, was by no means confined to the callet as the performances commenced with the well-acted centery of Ferti-cities, or the Maid of Munster? In which Sir Lawrence Turgeon was played by Mr. W. R. is the fertile franciscopy of Wester, and Kate O'Brien. by Mrs. John Tree. The angaing farce of "Betsy Baker" introduced the second portion of the performances.

We have had three days of extreme hot weather, the thermometer in a cool place in the HERALD office ranging from 85 to 93". It was cooler yesterday than on the previous day, but the sun was powerfully hot. There have been everal deaths from coup de soleil, the particulars of which we sunex. On Wednesday afternoon there was a slight full of rain, but it scarcely cooled the earth Yesterday afternoon, however, there was a smart shower, sceempapied with thunder and lightning, the benefits of which we shall probably enjoy to-day. The streets were nicely washed and the city last night was cleaner, purer fresher and sweeter than it has been known to b for some time past.

parer fresher and sweeter than it has been known to be for some time past.

COUT DE SOLEIL.—CONONER'S INQUESTS.

The intense heat of the sun, during the past two days, has cause o several deaths from what is called a stroke of the sun. The following are the number of persons on whom Coroner Iyes has been called to hold an inquest:—

On the bedy of John Fatterson, aged thirty-five years, from in frehma.

Also, upon the bedy of an unknown man, about twenty-cight years of age, who while passing through Forty-first street, vesterion aftermon, was struck insensible by the heat of the sun and ded soon wherewards. The deceased was supposed to be a native of freland.

Also, at the highth ward station house, an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, who, while passing the count of spring and Varlek streets, was prostrated by the extreme hour. He was pletted up and conveyed to the station house, and soon died.

Also, at the house No. 178 Eleventh street, on the body of George Zimberman, a German cangrant, aged twenty years, who control in this city a few days since, in the ship John Merricon. He was struck invensible by the heat and expired con after. His death was accelerated by diricking too much cold water.

Ellower at No. 76 Greenwich street, on the body of Margaret Schmidt, a native of Georga Mashington astreet, was struck down by the heat of the sun, and expired in a few house after.

who while passing threugh Washington acreet, was struck down by the heat of the sun, and expired in a few hours after.

Also, on the body of an unknown man who was found in a vacant lot or forty-first street. He was insensible when discovered and died in a short time after. In all the above cases, the verdict of the jury was, that the deceased persons came to their deaths in consequence of exposure to the extreme heat of the sun.

of expound to the extreme heat of the sun.

John flurby while at work on Wednesday on a barge at fect of free, street, was sunstruck and died in the course of an hour. A man name unknown, shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, while passing the Hall of Recedds, was everpowered by the heat of the sun and fell seaseless to the ground. He was suit to the City Hospital. Particle Sheets a laborer, while it work in Waite street, was sunstruck and soon after became insensible. Removed to the City Hospital. THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

IN BROCKLYN.

Coroner Bell held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of a man ramed Charles Mulligan, a laborer who was prestrated by the heat, on Wednesday afternoon, while at work paying, on the corner of frith avenue and Wyckoff street. A verdiet in accordance was rendered by the jury Decemed was a naive of Ireland and bad been in the country but a few weeks. A had carrier fell from the confecting of a new building, on Jackson lots, near Fulton avenue, yesterday, and in shout fifteen rountes afterwards expired. Another man, a derman, named Wildentyer, was precipated from the thrustery of a building in course of completion, at the corner of Yeu Brunt and Van Uyke streets. He was terribly injured by the fall and is not expected to recover. His family reside in thousants, whither he was conveyed. A little ghil daughter of Franz litiser, a grocer on the corner of Fowers and from a freets, was attacked by coup declared on Wilmesday, and ded shortly afterwards. A laboring man was prostracted by the heat of the sun, at the corner of Smith and Pacific et reset, and was taken to the Corner of Smith and Pacific et reset, and was taken to the my Hospital by the police Three others emplo labores in the vicinity of linker's tovern on the old in-maica turnpike, were effected by the beat, but the proper remedies being applied, the evidences are that they will receiver.

The weather was exceedingly warm on Tuesday. At Albany the thermometer market 15.

At Bartford, Conn., the thermometer stood at 83. At Buffelo at 10 o'clock, it stood at 84; at Rochester at 11 o'clock & Bund growing warmer; at Aubutn. same bour. 84 and growing warmer; at Utlea same hour. 88; at Albany, haif past cloven, at 88 and growing warmer. In Boston on Wednesday the thermometer stood a 92 % in the shade. This was the highest point last year At Quebec, last week, the weather was cold and dry with frost at night. On the 11th inst, frost was in many places in the in-terior of this State, and the thermometer was down to thirty four degrees.

TELEGRAPHIC.

TFILE OR A PRICE.

BY MORSU'S LINE, CYPICS SO 4 WALL STREET.

THURSDAY June 17, 1883.

PUPPALO 9 A. M.—Clouding up and tooks like rain
Thermometer 60. Baron eter 25, 210.

9 P. M.—Cloudy dull day with occasional showers
Wind southwest. The imponeter 77.

Wind southwest. The imponenter 77.

Acchester, 9 A M.—Heavy thind esteem approaching. Depiction much during the night. Wind west. Themeometer 63.

9 F. M.—it has been a warm, cloudy day, with heavy showers this merning. Wind west. Therecometer 50.

Acreas, 9 A. M.—Rainy, west, unpleasant morning. Wind southeast. Thermometer 74.

9 F. M.—It has been a rainy day, but quite warm. Wind south. Thermometer 74.

Eventue, 9 A. M.—Raining warm, head.

Eveneuse, 9 A M.—Raining very head. Weather cooler. Wind south. Thermometer 52.

9 P. M.—Stormy, rainy fay. Wind southwest. Thermometer 72.

Urica 9 A. M.—Cloudy, and looks like rain. Wind west. Thermometer 82.

9 P. M.—Cloudy, dark evening Wind west. Thermometer 71. Indications of rain.

ALEASY 5 A M.—A fine clear morning. Wind southwest. Thermonester 82. Barometer 29 829. Mercury 82. 5 F. M.—Clondy, some rain has fallen this efternoon. Thermoneter 86. Barometer 29,780. Wind march. Mercury 82.

Trov. 9.A. M.—A beauliful morning, though getting very warm. Wind southwest. Thermometer 50.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Kinca Cleary Court of Over and Transform—Betore Judge strone, and Justices Brown and Riemmond—
The Craru Jury came into court yesterday, and under
their prescribed, when the following persons were acreigned to Cerard M. Stevens Frag. Acting District Attorney. They reversily plended not guilty to the indictments standing against them.—
Tanis: Flollips grand larceny; John Rome burglary;
Elva button allas Ellen Buton, larceny; John Lowis,
burglary; Putley icobber, grand larceny; John Lowis,
burglary; Putley icobber, grand larceny; John Smith Burglary;
John Bird burghay; Watter Jeffenson alias Watter Johnson alias John White burglary; Patrick Feeney, carrying a slung-bot. Bone Meran alias Rosanas Evan, porjury; Peter Medewan bigany; John Koch, on two inactiments—one for energing a slung shot; Adolph Sallinger,
grand larceny. The prisoners were remanded to jail, and
the Court adjourned

The Turf.

CENTREVILLE Course L. L.—Trotting. Wednesday. June
16 match for \$200, mile heats, best three in fire, in har-Fourth Leath no time taken

Movements of Individuals.

Assivate at the Both. Wederian—At the Irving—N. K. Bull. Festimater General Col. Moore, besider of despatches; Et. Seckman, Kinderhook; Hon. J. Thompson, Vermont; Hon. J. M. Willistor, Lichmond Va.; K. Senson, London; M. Peck, Enrisand; Tho. Misher Prusses. Acthe American—J. G. Gorbey, This celphia, W. Flou, Cuche, Col. Moore, Texus R. Eyert, Virginia, W. Hayden, Columbus, J. E. Carke, Fetroit, A. the Aster-Senja Allen Boston; Col. Vibra, Uniform Physical Rev. Deventor and Rev. Konseh, Erzhand and Senson Best Col. Minghy, Indiana, Gen. Paylura, Missasippi, Br. York, Virginia; See. Derby, U. S. A.